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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

TWO MEN OF SANDY BAY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

BARDIANAVALER, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30. Mr. Bangs
and Mrs. Agnes Booth.

WOODS' MUSEUM.

THE ICE WITCH, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.

at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE.

BURLESQUE, COMEDY, MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.

Matinee at 2 P. M.

CHATEAU MARILLÉ.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

KISSSES, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. Miss Minnie
Palmer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

VARIETY AND DRAMA, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

QUINCY'S GARDEN.

CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

DUNDREARY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. Sothorn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THE MIGHTY DOUGLASS, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.
Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

BOVEY'S THEATRE.

CUSTER AND HIS AVENTURES, at 8 P. M.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

at 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

at 8 P. M.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be cool and
clear or partly cloudy.During the summer months the HERALD will
be sent to subscribers in the country at the rate
of twenty-five cents per week, free of postage.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Speculation
was fairly active and the market, though
somewhat irregular, was generally strong.
Gold opened at 110 and, with inter-
mediate sales at 109 7-8, closed at the
opening price. Government bonds were
firm on a small business. Railroad bonds
were strong and generally active. Money
on call was in abundant supply at 1 1/2-2
per cent.THE LETTERS OF GOVERNOR MORGAN and Mr.
Rogers in respect to their nominations by
the republicans of this State are printed.
They accept. Nobody thought they would
decline.GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, in the interview with
which he has favored us, gives his views of
the canvass very clearly. He accuses the
republicans of trying to lead the minds of
the people away from the real issues of the
day. What the real issues are is the ques-
tion. Governor Seymour thinks they con-
cern reform. Mr. Morton thinks they are in
the South, and Mr. Schurz that they are
financial. But the Governor's ideas will be
read with interest.A VINDICATION OF THE LAW.—Charles
Eighty paid the penalty attached to the
crime of murder at Canandaigua yesterday,
being "hanged by the neck" until he was
dead, according to the precise wording of
the sentence. A startling incident con-
nected with the execution was the solemn
arrangement by the doomed criminal of the
chief witness against him as being an insti-
gator of the crime. An effort was made
some time since to secure a commutation
of the sentence of death, but Governor Tilden
declined to grant the request, and so the
doomed man had to die.HELL GATE "ACCIDENT."—Now we have an
American jury solemnly declaring that the
explosion of a quantity of nitro-glycerine,
on board the government scow at Hell Gate,
was an accident, although the evidence
went to prove that the catastrophe was due
to the reckless handling of that terribly
sensitive compound. Mr. Warren, the
manufacturer, is so confident in the
harmlessness of that eccentric com-
position that he carries some of it
about with him in his valise. Let the
reckless slingers of baggage take heed of
this and handle every valise with great cau-
tion and tenderness, "for they know not
the day nor the hour." Out of regard for a
travelling public we would respectfully sug-
gest to Mr. Warren that when he leaves
the bosom of his family and takes his valise
along he should be properly labelled on the
back and breast, "Nitro-glycerine."THE WEATHER.—The rainfall of yesterday
was produced by a small area of low barom-
eter which detached itself from the main one,
which still rests to the westward of the Al-
leghenies. The separation was evidently
caused by the movement of an area of high
pressure southeastward from Dakota which
acted like a wedge on the low area, cutting
off its eastern end and driving it rapidly
toward the northeast. Thus two rain areas
have been created which carry with
them their local precipitation. In the West
the rains continue and are causing the
Mississippi to rise steadily. The river at
St. Louis is now nineteen feet one inch
above low water, being a rise of twenty-three
inches in twenty-four hours. At Keokuk,
Iowa, the rise has been proportionately
great. The rainfall of 2.75 inches up to mid-
night of Thursday, at Keokuk, was above
the general average of the surrounding ter-
ritory, but shows conclusively that the
volume of water that fell in the Western
States has been very great. Owing to the
influence of the high pressure now moving
over the lakes the weather to-day in New
York will be cooler and partly cloudy or

Turkey and Europe.

For several days the curtain has been drawn between the world and the scene of operations in the Morava Valley, and there is no authentic intelligence of what has occurred since the loss of the battle at Alexinatz. This is not a case in which the old saw that no news is good news will apply. On the contrary, the absence of reports rather implies that all the means of communication are in the hands of the Turks, or that in the general demoralization and discouragement the defeated force has gone to pieces and no longer has such an existence as an army that its operations can be made the subject of any statement. It is in the attempt to prevent such an inference that we are supplied with a despatch filled with the wonderful imagination that the Serbian army was not at Alexinatz in the recent battle. The report that the main body of the army was withdrawn from that position previous to the battle, in order to oppose the march of the Turks by another line on Krusevatz, and that, therefore, the decisive battle is yet to be fought, will scarcely impose upon the general intelligence sufficiently to revive any hope in the capacity of Serbia to cope with her invaders. The real position is that the Serbian army, discouraged and broken, is a fugitive mass that cannot be rallied, and the Ottoman soldiery have the country and the people at their mercy. Enough is known as to what their mercy is; but there is reason to believe that they are inspired with a more desperate ferocity against the Serbians than was vented on the wretched people of Bulgaria. The report that wounded Russian volunteers who have fallen into their hands have been burned alive is not incredible, since it is authentically established that many men in Bulgaria were by these same soldiers subjected to that horrible torture. Against a Russian it can be well understood that a more malignant sentiment is felt than toward any other man of a civilized country, and it will even aggravate their vindictive spirit toward Serbia that she has the sympathy of the Russian government and people.

Europe, therefore, has to contemplate face to face the fact that there are one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers sweeping down the Morava Valley—soldiers of a kind that have not been seen in any European country since the first conquest of this same district by barbarians of the same race. It was probably very unwise for Serbia to go to war, but it seems incredible that the civilized nations of Europe can stand still and see the extirpation of a people inflicted as a penalty for the error of their government. Yet this is what is to come if they do not interfere. All that was done in Bulgaria will be but little to what will be perpetrated in a State that has hitherto made itself practically independent and is a Christian country. It will try the nerves of some governments to see practised in Belgrade, a European city—a city in hourly communication by telegraph with London and Paris—those atrocities which, reported from the out-of-the-way villages of a Turkish province, have thrilled the world with horror. It will, above all, come home to the British people that their government is before the world morally responsible for this infliction upon a civilized people of all the horrors of barbaric invasion and conquest. England is essentially a party to this war. The appearance of her fleet in Turkish waters—ordered there specifically as it was—constituted an intervention and freed the Turk from that fear of his northern neighbor that would restrain him in any other circumstances. The jealousy of Russia—the readiness to put England in any position to thwart a Russian policy or to prevent the growth of Russian influence—was the weakness of the Ministry that so far outran all discretion as to put England in the position of the supporter of acts that it was believed the progress of civilization, even in the making of war, had rendered forever impossible. Doubtless the Ministry will feel the weight of public wrath; but the nation cannot purge its record by a change of Ministry, and England's relation to this crime against civilization will remain a permanent stain upon her history.

But what is to be done in the emergency? Devastation and the indiscriminate butchery of men, women and children menace a Christian country of a million and a half of people, every part of which country will be overrun in a few days by a soldiery more savage than the hordes of Sioux who have fought with Sitting Bull. Diplomats appeal to the Moslem to pause in his bloody career, that the friendly nations may suggest a basis of pacification; but he nonchalantly responds that an armistice would be "opposed to his interests," and urges forward his soldiery lest the sweet morsels of murder and massacre should yet be snatched from him. In this position all eyes turn toward Russia. England warns the Porte that she cannot sustain it against a refusal to grant proper terms, even though this refusal should induce the movement of Russian armies. In Berlin it is conceded that the Turks must be forcibly restrained, and that Russia is the proper Power to deal with them; and in Vienna, where the present emergency has been for months foreseen, it is only claimed that Austria and Russia must act together. It would be late in the season to initiate a war on the general issue between Russia and Turkey, which, in fact, would be a war for the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. Russia has repeatedly declared that she is averse to such a war, and there is no reason to doubt her sincerity, because it is plain that the public opinion of Europe is even more potent, if less speedy, than Russian troops could be in the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. But it is scarcely a question of such a war in this case. It is a question of a rapid movement to arrest the career of a butchering horde of savages. The Moslems, their heads turned by success, reject the proposition for an armistice, confident that the slow process of peace negotiations will afford them time to make a solitude in Serbia; and the need is that a swift, strong arm shall come to the rescue of the powerless, threatened people to protect them immediately from the savage enemy. Russia and Austria are in the position to make such a movement, and it cannot be doubted that it will be made, unless

the Ottoman government, by an immediate change of attitude, shall remove the occasion. There is no doubt that the Christian religion is a substantial bond of sympathy between the people of Christian nations, and even the people of England are deeply under the influence of this sentiment, though it has been ignored in the government policy. This relation of the people to a common faith would sustain Russia as a protector and avenger on this occasion with the moral support of Christendom. It is, however, hardly an occasion even to call for the sympathy of a common religious sentiment. It is civilization itself that is assailed. But when humanity, civilization and Christianity are in the scale on one side and the wild fanaticism of Asia on the other England herself will rejoice to see Russia punish the allies of England's government. "Blood is thicker than water."

Removed from the struggle by so great a distance our sympathies as a people would count for little in the struggle; but if the operation should extend from a mere occupation of Serbia into a general war, as it would be likely to, our relation to it would assume a very practical and commercial character. It would suddenly stimulate many great industries almost as much as our own war did, with this important difference—that the commodities supplied by our merchants would be paid for in gold and not in paper. In this particular a great war in Europe would restore to our advantage that balance in the distribution of specie which was lost in our war. Arms, ammunition, military supplies of every kind would suddenly be in demand. Flour especially would be called for, because industry would be interrupted in a great degree in the great grain districts of Eastern Europe, and our ships would swarm into the service of the belligerent Powers. War for the final settlement of the fate of Eastern Europe cannot be deprecated by us from any point of view, and, commercially considered, such a war would be our great opportunity; and as the many problems involved in the relations of Turkey, Russia and Austria can probably never be settled without a great war, we may, without inhumanity, reflect that the settlement, if it is to come now, could never have come a more propitious moment for us.

The Capture of Tweed.

Where is Tweed? is a question asked at last. He is in one of those castles in Spain which are more substantial than those we have dreamed of. Our special cable despatches are to the effect that William M. Tweed and his cousin, William Hunt, were arrested in the port of Vigo, aboard a Spanish vessel, and placed in the fortress at that town. He had assumed the name of Secor, but Tweed was not secure so long as he was followed by a hunt. The news of his arrest will create much excitement in this city, where he was so long known as a leading official and distinguished criminal. Sheriff Conner will rejoice, we suppose; the lawyers will be in ecstasy, we know, and the Warden of Ludlow Street Jail will at once prepare to get ready his old rooms. But all these hopes and fears may be disappointed. We learn that Tweed has been arrested, but are not told for what he has been arrested. It may be that he has been seeking a contract to build a new Court House in Vigo, or has been speculating with some Spanish fields and ingersolls. But, whatever his offence in the eyes of the authorities of Vigo may be, it is not certain that it is his career in New York. The United States have no extradition treaty with Spain. We could not demand him as a matter of right and could only get him by an act of comity. The question, therefore, is whether he was imprisoned by the Spanish authorities as a notorious fugitive from America, with the intention of giving him up as a criminal without the right of shelter, or whether he has been playing some of his old tricks with the grandees, as, for instance, making offers to restore the Alhambra or put a Mansard roof on the Escorial, or proposing to "grade, pave, curb, gutter and flag" the Plaza Isabella, in Madrid. In any case we have some slight hopes that Tweed may return to his native land and his recent residence after his long travels, which began at New York in December last and have just ended in Vigo. Perhaps the hand of Governor Tilden is in this affair, and if so he has gained a victory which will raise the hopes of the democratic party.

Specific Gravity.

Once more the milkman is in revolt, and as the Health Board has made war upon the milkman and his pump the offended dealer assails the Health Board and its lactometer. And in this the milkman is altogether in the right and the Health Board is absurdly and ridiculously in the wrong. In this dispute Mr. Chandler simply takes the position that the quality of an article offered for sale is to be determined by its weight. If an outraged public should declare that the so-called beets supplied by a grocer are turnips stained red on the surface, or that his carrots are dyed parsnips, Mr. Chandler would investigate with a scales. He would not cut open an offending parsnip or turnip and look at it. He would simply determine that so many beets weighed a pound by an absolute rule, and then weigh the articles in dispute and settle the case scientifically. To determine the quality of milk by its specific gravity is not less ridiculous; for the oily parts of the fluid are light, which is evidenced by the fact that they rise to the surface, and their absence is not to be determined by the specific gravity test. Neither, however, is analysis necessary. The presence of the proper quantity of cream may be determined by the cream gauge on specimens of milk kept long enough for the cream to rise. With this test and the lactometer together the examination of the fluid may be reasonably satisfactory.

THE ST. HYACINTHE FIRE.—A man named Blanchette has accused his elder brother of having caused the destruction of the village of St. Hyacinthe, Canada, the other day. His object in setting fire to his own house was to obtain the money for which it was insured. The story is circumstantially related by the younger Blanchette, and seems consistent in itself.

The Democratic Puzzle.

Since the absolute declination of Mr. Seymour and the issue of the call for reassembling the Saratoga Convention the democratic leaders in this State are quite at sea. They are without chart, compass or sailing directions; there is no hand on the helm, and the vessel drifts. To be sure, the problem of selecting a new candidate for Governor to replace Mr. Seymour would be a difficult one, even under the wisest guidance. It was a perception of the difficulty, discord and distraction which would attend the substitution of another candidate that made the party so reluctant to accept the situation and release Mr. Seymour. The original blunder of nominating him against his wishes and protests might easily have been avoided, and it was little short of a direct insult to his character and sincerity to force him into a position from which he recoiled. It was an added blunder, involving an outrage on truth and decency, to conceal his refusal after this affront. But the Convention was not to blame for the deception practised upon it by a knot of reckless schemers, who entrapped it into adjourning without making a new nomination. But having adjourned in consequence of the absolute falsehood put forth in Mr. Faulkner's speech the importunity with which Mr. Seymour was afterward beset was not surprising. No wonder that the democratic leaders, Governor Tilden and all, dreaded the dangers which confronted the party if the Convention should have to be reconvened. The excitement, turmoil, tumult, recriminations and damaging parade of political dirty linen, which all the waters of Saratoga would not suffice for washing into whiteness, may well have given the party pause and have raised the question whether it was not better "to suffer the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." But the necessity for reconvening the Convention became imperative, and the grand puzzle which occupies all democratic minds is how to complete the ticket without a demoralizing row.

If the effect of reassembling the Convention is merely to restore the status quo and put that body back into the situation which would have existed at the close of Mr. Faulkner's speech had he stated the truth that Governor Seymour declined, instead of the falsehood that he had accepted—if, we say, the effect of reassembling the Convention is simply to restore the status quo, the party will be ruined by an unmanageable division of sentiment. It is indispensable that the work of the Convention be "altered" in advance; indispensable that some programme be agreed on which can be carried through without debate or friction. Unless this be done the Convention will be a scene of wild uproar and "confusion worse confounded." But as yet there is no consent, no unity, no plan, no head; and the evil of a headless ticket is not likely to be remedied by a convention which is a headless monster. Unless it can be tamed into discipline by intelligent direction and guidance it will founder like a decapitated leviathan in the mud.

But from what source is the needed concert to come? It will not come from Governor Tilden. Like a burnt child that dreads the fire he professes an intention to keep hands off and leave the Convention to accomplish its own work. None of the democratic leaders believe this profession to be quite sincere. It is not doubted that he will keep hands off if a plan is matured for nominating one of his friends. Among candidates of known devotion to him he will not indicate any preference. But nobody doubts that he means to defeat, and will succeed in defeating, any candidate who has not warmly supported his administration. The real state of the situation is that the anti-Tilden, non-Tilden and half-Tilden leaders will have no difficulty in nominating any candidate they may agree upon, provided their choice falls on a Tilden man. So far as he is concerned they have carte blanche to make a free selection from among his friends; but he has the ability, and, what is more, the will, to defeat any candidate whose nomination could be construed as a slight upon his supremacy. Those leaders who are democrats first and Tilden men afterward can easily restore harmony and secure a unanimous nomination by agreeing upon some Tilden man before the Convention meets. This limitation upon their choice narrows the field; but within that field the anti-Tilden element can nominate any candidate it may agree upon in season to bring its delegates into line before the Convention assembles. The puzzle is to find that friend of Tilden who is most agreeable or least objectionable to the other wing of the party; but on no other basis can the Convention be harmonized or the party saved from destruction.

Political Murders and Ramers.

Those innocent lambs, the followers of Kellogg and Packard in Louisiana, have begun their semi-annual cry of outrage and murder, and we learn once more that a white republican's life is not safe in that State. But the State is in the hands of the republicans. Why do they not enforce the laws and repress disorders? What is the use of Governor Kellogg and of the two or three thousand republican office-holders under him, if they do not execute the laws and protect and defend the constitution of the State as they have sworn to do? Governor Kellogg has greater power, under the constitution and laws of Louisiana, than any other Governor in the country; in fact, he has the powers of a dictator. He may appoint in any parish in the State an extra constabulary force, with power to arrest summarily. He may even march the police of New Orleans to any parish in the State to put down disorders. Apparently he now, as on former occasions, prefers to let them go on unchecked and unpunished in order to give Marshal Packard an excuse to call for troops. But we warn the republican leaders in the country that "calling for troops" is not popular this year. If they allow Packard to elect himself by the help of United States soldiers they will risk several Northern States by the operation, for there are tens of thousands of republicans in the North who will not vote for Hayes if they see troops in the South. It is very well known that Governor Hayes does not favor further

federal interference in the local affairs of the Southern States. He believes, with the best and wisest men of his party, that it is necessary and safe to leave the people in those States to manage their local affairs precisely as the people of New York, Massachusetts and Ohio do theirs.

On the other hand, we advise the Southern democrats to be very vigilant and energetic in repressing and punishing murders and outrages just now. If they are apathetic, if they are seen to be careless in such matters, they will alarm and disgust Northern voters, and will do more than anything else can do to defeat Mr. Tilden. Here is the case of Dr. Dinkgrave, who has just been assassinated in a northern Louisiana parish; it was an atrocious and cold blooded murder. But we do not hear that the white people, the democrats of the parish or neighborhood, have shown the least feeling about it or taken any measures to arrest the murderer. Their apathy in such a case is not only a crime, it is a grave political blunder; for it creates a storm of feeling in the North which turns against Mr. Tilden and the democratic party.

The Country Is Sound.

The essential soundness of our industries and commerce, depressed though they are, is shown by the very slight effect upon the general markets of the surprising break in coal stocks. Here is a great and as was supposed a wealthy combination of railroad corporations, which suddenly fails and is found to have overtraded and mismanaged its concerns very seriously. Under ordinary circumstances such a discovery would have produced a panic in the market and would have been followed by numerous other failures. The only effect now is to give us all cheaper coal. Of course the holders of the securities which have so rapidly fallen in value suffer; but there is no sympathetic train of disasters; the wreck is isolated; it does not injure the general public, but on the contrary benefits it by cheapening fuel.

The social science philosophers at Saratoga are right when they assert that the country is really rich and not poor; that the disease is not marasmus, as some of the political Jeremiahs pretend, but plethora, a tendency to apoplexy, and that if we could only get Congress to let us have sound money and a better chance to exchange our surplus products abroad we should at once begin a new and bright period of prosperity. There is a growing belief among the most careful and best informed of our merchants and manufacturers that affairs have touched bottom; that, though we may continue to hear of business failures, the commerce and industry of the country are now on a sound footing, and that while there will continue to be complaints of hard times, because a great many fortunes have changed hands and left their former possessors poor and desponding, it is a fact that business in many branches revives and that money begins to be made again. The revival will be slow, very slow, indeed, because bad laws act as a check on healthful enterprise; but there is good and sound reason to believe that with us at any rate, even if not with some of the European nations, the worst is over, and the hard times will gradually give way.

Teams at Creedmoor.

Yesterday three of the competing teams—namely, the Scotch, Irish and Canadian—had a full practice at Creedmoor, the Americans and Australians being represented by only a few of their men. For the first time in connection with the approaching contest we have an opportunity of comparing the work of the Canadians at Creedmoor with that of the other teams, and this comparison is a very favorable one for our friends from across the St. Lawrence. Yesterday the Scotch team made the highest average that has yet been made by any team in practice for the international match—namely, 8.633. The great score made by the Americans, equal to an average of 0.8988, was that of the eight highest scores out of thirteen or fourteen marksmen; but several of these were not members of the selected team. The actual average of the American team on that occasion was 0.8572, which is below that of the Scotch. The Irish team made yesterday an average of 0.8616 and the Canadian team 0.8505. In justice to the latter it must be stated that one of their members did not fire at the 800 yards range; but in order to arrive at a comparison we allow him a score of 66 points out of a possible 75, which he made at the 900 yards range. It will be seen from the foregoing records that we must look to our laurels very sharply if we desire to retain them, and that wherever victory rests it will only be after a magnificent struggle by all the teams.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.—Unless the republicans manage very wisely the nomination of Mr. Adams by the democrats may be found to have placed Massachusetts among the doubtful States. But they will not have it all their own way. General Butler will be nominated in the Lowell district, and though the democrats could probably beat him with some such man as Mr. Sweetser, whom the anti-Butler republicans would support, the prospect at present is that Mr. Tarbox, the present Representative, will refuse to get out of the way and General Butler will easily defeat him. If the republicans should nominate Mr. Loring, in the Essex district, it is probable that Mr. Thompson, who gained everybody's good opinion in the last session of Congress, and who is an able and independent man, will beat him. It is said that Roland G. Usher, now United States Marshal, will be nominated in General Banks' district, and the democrats will nominate against him Richard Frothingham, the historian, of Boston, an able man, who can probably carry the district. Some of the other districts are equally mixed, and there is likely to be a great deal of ticket scratching this fall in Massachusetts. The republicans profess to believe that they will carry the State for Hayes in any event, though they may not elect their Governor.

LIKE THAT OF JARNEYCE AGAINST JARNEYCE in Dickens' "Bleak House" the case of Gilman against Gilman has occupied the lawyers for seventeen years, and there is a prospect that it will endure still longer. Family quarrels are the hardest to settle, and it not infrequently happens that the only legacy a

man can leave to his heirs is a lawsuit from which every one connected with it suffers except the opposing men of law.

The Horrors of the Custer Massacre.

The country had hoped that the massacre of Custer's command was complete, that not a man had been taken prisoner by the Sioux. The happiest fate that the mothers and wives and sisters of those brave soldiers could have wished for them was instant death on the battle field, for when we read the story of the scene which Gibbon beheld when he rode along the Rosebud Valley and saw the mutilated bodies, it was plain that death was the only mercy they could have. But this was denied to some of them. If the account given by Mr. Ridgely, a trapper, who was held prisoner by the Indians, be true, and we see no reason to doubt it, six unfortunate men survived their companions. They were burned alive in the Indian camp, and their torture was prolonged with devilish skill. Ridgely could not give the names of these sufferers, and it is perhaps better that they should remain unknown.

Ridgely's description of the battle corresponds with the facts already ascertained, and confirms the belief that Custer was completely entrapped by a foe which had watched his every motion. He was overpowered by superior forces in a situation from which he could not escape. The massacre did not last more than fifty-five minutes, and it is probable that the Indian losses were much smaller in this fight than in that which followed with Reno. Reno had the good fortune to secure a fortified position, but Custer was caught at the bottom of a ravine.

What will those philanthropists like Mr. Wendell Phillips say when they read of these terrible tortures? They have justified the massacre of Custer on the principles of retaliation. Mr. Phillips has said that we made war on the Indians, and had to take the consequences of war. But there are several kinds of war. There is the war which the Turks make against Serbia, where poisoned bullets are used, and the Indian war, in which victory is celebrated by burning at the stake. We do not think that the rules which apply to what is called war among civilized nations should fetter us with such enemies as the Sioux. They are savages and should be treated as such by the government; yet they have been supplied with arms and ammunition, and fed all winter that they may fight us all summer. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs issued orders forbidding the sale of guns to the Indians, and, no doubt, would be glad to escape responsibility for the fact that they are as well armed as our own troops; but it is clear that his orders were not obeyed, and it is doubtful if they were energetically enforced. We shall be much surprised if the shocking story told by Ridgely does not arouse a spirit of just wrath which will sweep all the red tape and corruption and ineptitude of the government and all the false philanthropical theories of Mr. Phillips and his class into the sea, and it would be well if the Sioux could follow them.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Fred Grant is in Chicago.
Queen Victoria was coldly received in Scotland.
Count Orskov, of Berlin, is at the Astor House.
Hon. W. F. Kellogg, of Louisiana, is in Chicago.
Appleton Brown is sketching on the Massachusetts coast.
Mr. Howes announces that he will vote for Hayes and for Adams.
Mr. George H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati, is at the New York Hotel.
Attorney General Taff has gone to Ohio, where he will make one or two speeches.
Postmaster General Tyner arrived in Washington yesterday morning from Indiana.
Figaro speaks politely of women as specimens of the sex to which we owe our mothers.
Mr. Tilden does not like Dewitt C. West, who will probably be nominated by the democrats at Saratoga.
General Sherman will to-day join Secretary of War Cameron at Harrisburg, preparatory to their Western tour.

A correspondent wishes to know the age and peculiar habits of Congressman Watterson. He is still in his calicoes.

Dr. W. Berg, the popular organist of St. Francis Xavier church, Sixteenth street, has returned from the White Mountains to resume his position at the great keyboard.

Beshoar, the democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Colorado, denies that he stole fifteen hundred head of sheep. Beshoar, you are right, and then go a head.

Dr. Charles S. Mills has been nominated for Congress by the republicans in the Richmond district of Virginia, but will undoubtedly be beaten by ex-Governor Walker.

Illinois has 929,940 horses, nearly 2,000,000 cattle, 1,500,000 hogs, 17,375 ponies, 21,008 mules, 154,728 sewing machines and diamonds valued at \$50,000. Carl Wolstein, with his "velvet touch," is responsible for the great number of pianos.

Dallas (Texas) Herald.—Large quantities of buffalo hides are stored in the old Congress building. They form an important element in the hide trade of Dallas. The number of buffaloes killed this year on our frontier is estimated at fully 30,000.

Washington Star.—A landlord of this city who rents houses to three employees of the Treasury Department was notified by them on Saturday that they could not pay their last month's rent, because \$28 had been stopped from the pay of each for campaign purposes.

Ex-Congressman J. Ambler Smith refused to run for Congress in Virginia because he had malaria fever. He says:—"Governor Walker is to-day the strongest Northern man in our State, and if we would defeat him none but our oldest and best men must be brought out."

A fun-loving Concord girl is crying her eyes out over a serious joke. She and a young man went through the marriage ceremony "for fun" at the wedding camp meeting the other day, and she now finds that the young man who performed the ceremony is a justice of the peace.

A South Carolina snake was bitten by a moccasin snake, and being carried to the nearest drug store was cured with three pints of apple whiskey. Now there are several South Carolina fellows who mander moccasin districts, hoping that they may soon encounter three pints.

Congressman Luttrell, of California, having been interviewed, says that the Southern Congressmen who are about to visit the Pacific coast will do so for no political purpose, but says that there is a view of having a Southern Pacific Railroad which may divert trade from New York to the Gulf of Mexico.

In Paris there are nearly 25,000 cafes, or public houses, to say nothing of 150 music halls and 233 public ball rooms, where "refreshment" of various degrees of alcoholic power may be obtained at exorbitant prices. Taking the population of Paris in round numbers at 2,000,000, there is one free fountain to every 40,000 persons and one drinking shop to every eighth.

The following menu, printed for the dinner which Governor Tilden purposes to give to leading members of his party on the evening of November 2, is suggested to croakers:—"Clams, a la Salt River; soup, cream fish; crawfish sauce; roast, carcase-back, a la Jim Crow; rice croquettes; roast, carcase-fore, a la Jim Crow; kidneys, fried; croquettes; liver, frog; legs, a la croak; crows' feet; jelly; dessert, croquet pudding, Tilden and Hendricks peas, peppermint candy, Isaac Lee, a la Crows; cakes, 'the lost laws'; kaffee."